

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE TOOK THE BID.

A Charitably Inclined Young Traveler Makes a Good Hunt.

A good woman whose heart is set upon raising money for charity is not easily turned from her purpose. Such a woman, according to the New York Herald, was on a steamer from Liverpool last summer. Most of her pocket-money—she is represented as a millionaire's daughter—is devoted to the East Side mission, and in addition she spends much of her leisure in crocheting wonderful and useless things, which she persuades her wealthy friends and admirers to buy at fabulous prices for the benefit of the poor.

On the steamer she did little else but crocheting things and then sell them—except that she spent considerable time in filling a diary. Some of the friends whom she had inveigled into buying fancy work fell into the trick of laughing at her about her diary, and finally entered into a little conspiracy.

"I say, now, Miss Blank," said one, "we have decided to strike. We are not going to help your tenement-house heathens another cent's worth unless you sell us your diary. How much will you take for it?"

"How much will you give?" asked the girl, after a little reflection. The man offered five dollars. That was too little, the young lady declared, and finally, one thing leading to another, she put the precious volume up at auction. The gentlemen, never dreaming that she could be in earnest, piled bid upon bid, till the price stood at sixty-five dollars.

"It is yours, Mr. Jones," said the girl; "but remember my terms are spot cash, and you must let me make a copy of it."

The laugh was on Jones, and his companions forced him to pay the money on the spot. Miss Blank delivered the diary, and of course there was nothing for the joker to do but to return it unopened, with his compliments.

NEW FOOD FOR WILD FOWL.

An Experiment with Chinese Plants on Columbia Slough Lakes.

The carp having played havoc with the wapatoes in the sloughs and ponds on Savies island, on which the ducks, geese and swan used to feed, Mr. Reeder, of Reeder's Landing, has secured a lot of Chinese wapatoes, which he will plant as an experiment, and, if they do well, will try to introduce them in the lakes, etc., says the Portland Oregonian. The Chinese here consume a great many wapatoes, and also bring over from China many which are of a different species, being larger and rounder. The only improvement they will be on the native kind is that they are too large for a carp to swallow, while the ducks, etc., can perhaps bite them in pieces and swallow them.

Several efforts have been made to introduce plants on the island which might attract the waterfowl and weed the place of the wapatoes and wildgeon weed, but all such attempts have proved failures. Wild rice by the sack has been brought from Wisconsin and sowed here; the seeds of the wild cereals, which gives flavor to the canvasbacks of the Potomac and the Chesapeake, have been sown, and the seeds of the "volcanus," on which ducks fatten at the Klamath lakes, have been planted; but none of them flourished. The June rice of the Columbia is a very different thing from what any of these plants have been accustomed to, and covers them with several feet of water, just at the time when they should be making their growth. If something cannot be done to preserve the native plants on which the ducks, geese, and swan feed the next generation will have no wildfowl shooting on the Savies island.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

John Will Now Rapidly Fall In with the Latest Industrial Methods.

The Chinese have a grand old literature and philosophic books by the side of which Plato and the Memorabilia of Socrates seem mere brochures. The Chinese are essentially a literary and aesthetic people, although they, too, can boast of many campaigns and architectural monuments. Their public buildings in brick are few, but their mud still fill us with admiration. Their traditions are wholly opposed to ours. Their traditions are very old, very theatrical.

Barbarous traditions, grown up in the rough practice of life, are more easily displaced than those which have their roots imbedded in an ancient but ever green philosophical literature. But when the public examinations, on which success in life depends, shall cease, no matter by what blow, to confine themselves to Chinese classics alone, then gentlemen John will become as laborious, docile and enterprising in modern war and finance and policy, and military and industrial methods and training, as humble coolie John already is in shopkeeping in San Francisco and Australia and the Straits. Then we shall have to look out.

A DUEL is quickly managed. It only takes two seconds to arrange it.

Which have you an eye to,

quantity or quality, when you buy something to make washing easy?

If it's quality, you want Pearlina.

In effectiveness, in economy, and above all in its absolute harmlessness, no matter how or where you use it, there's nothing to compare with this, the first and only washing-compound.

What difference does the quantity make, after all? If you spend five cents or ten cents or a dollar for an aid to washing, don't you want the thing that will give you the most work, the best work, and the most certain safety for that amount of money? That thing is Pearlina.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something like this, send it back.

Send it Back

James F. Pyle, New York.

QUANTITY

QUALITY

PEARLINA

Washing Compound

MADE IN U.S.A.

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MADE IN U.S.A.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—To Clean Tarnished Silver: One of the simplest means of cleaning silver that has become badly blackened by gas or time is to mix a teaspoonful of ammonia with a cup of water, and use a little of this liquid to form a paste with whitening. Polish the article to be cleaned with the paste, using a soft shammy to apply it and another to dry it.—Ledy's Mercury.

—To Warm Over Mutton: Cut some nice slices of cold roast mutton, season slightly with pepper and salt, and broil quickly. Put the slices on a hot platter while you make the following sauce or gravy. Put one tablespoonful each of butter, currant jelly and sherry into a saucepan, stir until the jelly is melted and the sauce is thoroughly hot, then pour over the slices of mutton and serve at once.—Boston Budget.

—Fruit Custard: Take a pint of currants or ripe gooseberry juice, put in a saucepan with a cupful of sugar; let boil two or three minutes, skim and add six well-beaten eggs, let thicken, take from the fire, stir until cool, and add a pint of cream a spoonful at a time, stir until smooth, squeeze in the juice of half a lemon, set on ice until chilled. Serve in glasses with a tablespoonful of whipped cream on top of each.—Farm and Fireside.

—Salade Russe: For this cut some cold boiled vegetables of all kinds into olive shapes, or thin slices, with (if at hand) some trifles, like equal parts, more or less of onion, together with some small beans and some asparagus points, or artichokes. Add to these a couple of spoonfuls of caper or nasturtium seeds, and the same of sliced pickled gherkin, some olives stoned, together with a tablespoonful of minced chervil, and chives, or young spring onions. Toss these all in an oil and vinegar dressing as above, washed, boned and filleted anchovies, caviar, pepper, hard-boiled eggs, lobster, shrimp, etc.—In short, anything that will add to the taste and appearance of the dish.—Household News.

—Vegetable Salads: In making vegetable salads, which are, especially in spring and summer, so refreshing and conducive to appetite, the prerequisite is to select the very freshest vegetables, and the next important condition is that in your dressing, no matter how many flavors are used, no one of them should dominate—a salad dressing should be an even blend of flavors. A further requisite is that the prepared vegetables until you are ready to serve. Among the salad vegetables are lettuce, asparagus, dandelion, water cress, celery, cauliflower, cucumbers, tomatoes, string beans, and very young lima beans. The nasturtium is useful to give tone and sharpness to the more tasteless sorts of vegetables.—Farmers' Review.

FEMININE FASHIONS.

Some Seasonable Suggestions Concerning Ladies' Costumes.

Some of the summer dresses of thin material suggest the Dolly Varden of glancing memories. Spots and stripes, high colors and startling combinations are noticeable in the illustrations one gets from Paris and may occasionally see in shops that cater to non-conservative ideas in dress. A dress of striped silk, with large, bright figures scattered over the stripes, is made with a ten-inch flounce on a plain gored skirt. A band of fancy galleon, two inches wide, trims the upper edge of the flounce. Below the soft belt, which is of velvet, there is a yoke-shaped top fitting the figure closely. This is about eight inches deep, and is trimmed with three rows of the galleon set round and round. There is a poke almost covered with galleon, and from this a full front extends to the belt. The sleeve-tops are enormous, with bands of galleon in points down the outside of the sleeves. The cuffs are of velvet, and velvet rosettes finish the corners of the yoke where they join the sleeves.

A stylish waist of plain silk has a front of very rich brocade. A square collar covers the shoulders and sleeves, extending far out over the sleeves. This is edged with a fluted ruffle of India silk. The collar portion is of silk, made stiff and rigid with passementerie or galleon set on to head the ruffle, and also to outline a yoke pointed on the front and back and on the shoulders. Above this yoke is a soft collar of velvet. The loose belt is also of velvet.

Among the notable features in some of the latest costumes is the prominence of blue and the startling combinations made by French designers. Bright grass-green and dark blue are among the combinations, and white, gold and green is a popular fancy.

A novelty costume is made of thick black silk, lustrous and stiff enough to stand out in the approved fashion. The dress is cut in princess style, and is open from throat to hem, showing a very closely-plaited, full-length front of embroidered crepon. The square collar is edged with the embroidered crepon, and the crepon sleeves have very narrow cuffs of velvet just below the elbows. The sleeves are made in two puffs, and have shirred tops in epaulet fashion.

Another dress is of bright-spotted taffeta. It has three narrow ruffles at the hem of the skirt, enormous balloon sleeves, and a close-fitting waist, which is nearly concealed by a large, surplice-shaped collar, with wide ruffles that almost cover the sleeve-tops. The surplice edges of this trimming pass under the soft belt, and fall half way down the skirt on either side of the front. They, as well as the shoulder-ruffles, are trimmed with lace set on by hand. This collarlette affair is made of crepon, in any of the fashionable light colors.

There seems to be a mania just now for what is called simple dresses. It is somewhat amusing to note the net results of simple dressing of this kind. A plain batiste, inexpensive enough in its original condition, is made up over silk, and has enough elaborate and costly garniture on the waist and sleeves to bring the aggregate expense up to a figure that modest purses could not even think of without a shiver.

Twenty-five to fifty dollars' worth of waist, trimming alone on a dress of plain batiste or mull, to say nothing of the silk linings, is scarcely in accord with the most accepted notions of simplicity.

Stripes of all sorts are much liked, and whether in taffeta, glace, muslin, crepon or grenadine, the stripe seems to divide favor with all plain materials.—N. Y. Ledger.

CAUSED BY VACCINATION

From the Journal, Detroit, Mich.

Every one in the vicinity of Melbourn avenue and Champlain street, Detroit, knows Mrs. McDonald, and many a neighbor has reason to feel grateful to her for the kind and friendly interest she has manifested in cases of illness.

She is a kind-hearted friend, a natural nurse, and an intelligent and refined lady.

To a reporter she recently talked at some length about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, giving some very interesting instances in her own immediate knowledge of marvelous cures, and the universal beneficence of the remedy to those who had used it.

"I have reason to know," said Mrs. McDonald, "something of the worth of this medicine, for it has been demonstrated in my own immediate family. My daughter Kittie is attending high school, and has never been so well in her life as she does now. She is never ill, and she has quite a distance to go every day. When the small-pox broke out all of the school children had to be vaccinated. I took her over to Dr. Jameson and he vaccinated her. I never saw such a recovery in my life as the doctor said he never did. She was broken out on her shoulders and back and was just as sick as she could be. To add to it all neuralgia set in, and the poor child was in misery. She is naturally of a nervous temperament and she suffered most awfully. Even after she recovered the neuralgia did not leave her. Stormy days or days that were damp or preceded a storm, she could not go out at all. She was pale and thin, and had no appetite.

"I have forgotten just who told me about the Pink Pills, but I got some for her and they cured her right up. She has a nice color in her face, eats and sleeps well, goes to school every day, and is well and strong in every particular. I have never heard of anything to build up the blood to compare with Pink Pills. I shall always keep them in the house and recommend them to my neighbors."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50) they are never sold in bulk or by 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

WITHOUT A NAVY.

Kingdom of Belgium Has a Water Front, But No Ships of War.

No invitation has been extended to the naval authorities of one neighboring country to participate in the festivities at the opening of the ship canal between the North sea and the Baltic, which are to attract the armed ships of various European and American governments. That country, says the New York Sun, is Belgium, and it is peculiar among European countries having a water front from the fact that it has no navy.

This is the more remarkable when it is considered that Belgium includes within its borders one of the oldest harbors in Europe—Antwerp—worth, at least, its cost in its considerable commerce of Antwerp is still considerable, and a fair share of it is done with the United States.

When the war of 1830 culminated in the independence of Belgium from the rule of the Netherlands, the two countries were so divided that Holland had the larger share of the seacoast line, and Belgium had a larger measure of the inland country. Holland retained all the colonial possessions of the two countries, and in order to keep up connections with them and protect them from hostile assault, the navy was maintained by Holland.

Belgium, having no foreign colonies to protect, was under no obligations to maintain a navy. Holland has now a considerable navy, having 100 ships and 7,500 sailors, but Belgium is able to get along without any navy at all, though the Belgium army, on a peace footing, is 2,000 men stronger than the Dutch army, and on a war footing, has 100,000 men more.

SEEKING ANCESTORS.

Librarians Worried by Women Looking for Revolutionary Forebears.

"My life is made miserable," said a librarian, plaintively, "by people who are anxious to become members of the Sons of the Revolution or the Daughters of the Revolution. Only about one-half of them succeed, but it takes a long time to prove to them that they can't succeed. The craze started only a few years ago, with the organization of these societies, and it is still on the increase."

"Most of the seekers of ancestors are women. A great many of them, I believe, have never been in a library before. They know nothing about how to begin a search. They ply me with questions. All I can do is to find out in what state their ancestors lived during the revolution and then turn over the state documents to them. Then, likely as not, they will ask me to help them search, but I draw the line at that. Their disappointment when they can't find a single private in their favor is something terrible. Sometimes they get angry and say the books are wrong, the library is wrong and everybody is wrong. Again they find, to their horror, that they had ancestors interested in the revolution—ancestors who were ardent Tories."

A Natural Impulse.

A curious story comes from Vienna.

A young man, the representative of a famous firm, carried a large quantity of money with him, spent the night at a hotel at Presburg. According to his usual custom, he remained some time smoking in bed. Suddenly the burning cigar fell to the floor. He bent over to extinguish it, when he saw a hand project from under the bed and put out the fire. It made him very uncomfortable, and he lay for fifteen minutes thinking. Then he said aloud: "How very odd it is! I must get my fur coat." Jumping out of bed, he ran to the door, opened it and screamed for help. The robber was caught. He confessed his crime, and then added that he had been a fireman formerly, and could not resist the impulse to extinguish the burning cigar.

Accepted—She (coolly)—"I hardly know how to receive your proposal. You know I am worth a million, of course. The (dimple) she (rapturously)—"A million other girls."

Truth.

NATIONAL LABOR DAY.

It Will Be Observed on September 2, This Year.

Preparations for Appropriate Celebrations Are Nearly Perfect in All the Large Cities of the Country—Special Points of Interest.

Special Chicago Letter.

Labor day, September 1, will be observed on September 2 this year, the 1st falling on a Sunday. It will probably be more extensively celebrated than ever before. Certainly the element of enjoyment will enter into the celebration in a greater degree than it did a year ago, when so many thousands were out of employment and so many other thousands were suffering from depression of spirits as a result of the failure of the big strike led by the American Railway union. During the past few months the workingman's sky

Several of the well-known leaders of organized labor in the west will be unable to participate in the demonstrations. Debs and Howard are still languishing in jail, and unless it should please the powers that be to release them before their terms have expired they will have to content themselves with reading the newspaper accounts of the holiday festivities.

Samuel Gompers, ex-president of the American Federation of Labor, and P. J. McGuire, first vice president of the same organization, will not be in America on the 2d of September. They sailed for England August 14, armed with credentials as delegates from the federation to the annual trades congress of Great Britain, which will assemble in September at Cardiff, Wales.

One of the new lights in the labor field is P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Mr. Morrissey entered the offices of the Brotherhood as a clerk in 1885, where his abilities were quickly recognized. For some years he has held the office of first vice grand master, until at the late convention in Galesburg, Ill., he was elected grand master to succeed S. E. Wilkinson. Mr. Morrissey is

has been growing steadily brighter. Mills and factories that had shut down for an indefinite period when the financial panic swept over the country have been resuming operations one by one, until now the great majority of them are giving employment to the usual number of men, and wages are gradually getting back to a satisfactory basis. In addition to this there has been legislation in a number of states calculated to benefit organized labor in a greater or less degree; so it may reasonably be inferred that the workingmen are in a frame of mind to enjoy their annual holiday.

Nearly all the states have made Labor day, September 1, a legal holiday, and the general government has recognized it as such in the District of Columbia. This makes it practically a national holiday, and in most of the cities and towns of the United States there will at least be a partial suspension of business on September 2.

The demonstrations will be similar everywhere. In Chicago, where there is an ugly split in the ranks of organized labor, there will still be a grand street parade and a monster picnic, and it may be that the contesting factions will waive their differences for one day and make a full display of their numbers. Socialism is responsible for the bitter family quarrel among the Chicago unions, a quarrel that has developed more bitterness and acrimony than many a fierce contest between capital and labor. As a result of the disruption there are now two central bodies in the city, each acting independently of the other. One of these is the Trade and Labor Assembly, which has been the controlling body for many years; the other is the Trade and Labor Congress, an organization formed by seceding unions.

Owing to this state of affairs the Building Trades Council has taken the management of the Labor day demonstration into its own hands. This organization has planned a parade replete with industrial features and novel displays, and a picnic where there will be a number of prominent speakers and games of various kinds. Whatever other organizations may do, there is no quarrel among the building trades unions, and their council will form the central figure around which the working people will rally on Labor's national holiday. In this connection the Eight Hour Herald, a labor paper edited by Mr. J. Carroll, says:

"The building trades have already taken steps to secure concerted action by the Trade and Labor Assembly and Labor Congress for the day."

united demonstration on Labor day. An invitation from the council to the Trades Assembly has been accepted, and that organization will participate. The Trade and Labor Congress has also been invited to join in, but has not as yet decided upon what course to pursue, giving as a reason for its hesitation a disinclination on the part of its members to engage in an affair in which the Trade and Labor Assembly is included. It is hoped that better counsels will finally prevail, and that organized labor of Chicago will not be forced to contemplate the spectacle of two factions treating each other as though they were criminals. A difference of opinion may reasonably be supposed to exist as to how central labor bodies should be conducted without carrying with it a conviction that the man who disagrees with you is unworthy of confidence.

Among the speakers who will address the Chicago workingmen are Hon. Kier Hardie, ex-member of parliament, representing the socialistic wing of the labor party in England; John Swinton, of New York, and Col. W. P. Read, of Chicago.

In Boston the carpenters will celebrate the day by demanding an eight-hour day and an increase of wages of five cents an hour. A draft of resolutions embodying the demands have already been formally presented to the Master Builders' association and it is understood that the whole force of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will back up the demand. The Labor day demonstration in Indianapolis gives promise of being the grandest in the history of the movement. It will be a state affair, and the trades unions of Indiana will be largely represented. From New York, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit, Philadelphia and all the other large cities come reports of extensive and elaborate preparations for the proper celebration of the day.

A CHOICE COLLECTION.

VERMONT was the first state to issue a coinage on its own authority. Copper coins were issued in 1785.

A PLATE grider one hundred and twenty-two feet ten and one-half inches long and ten and one-half feet deep has just been placed in a bridge in Philadelphia. It is said that this is the largest plate grider in the world.

A BALE of hay was recently sent from Nova Scotia to a clerk in a wholesale house in Bristol, Conn. The clerk, aroused suspicious by his oft-repeated desire to have the hay tenderly handled. In the inside was a roll of costly broadcloth.

An old-looking team was driven by J. P. Chapman, of Caspapolis, Mich. It is composed of a white trotting dog and a Shetland pony. They draw a white suit, in which the driver sits in a white suit, and holds white reins, wielding a white whip.

A LIVELY old man was being led by a farmer in East Monmouth, Me. The animal said "why, whirled in round, and kicked the farmer in the hip, just over his pistol pocket. A loaded pistol was there, the kick discharged it, and the bullet lodged in the man's leg.

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Pure, Rich Blood

And the surest, best way to

purify your blood is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists.

The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age.

KENNEDY'S

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common

pasture weeds a remedy that cures every

kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula

down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred

cases, and never failed except in two cases

(both under humor). He has now in his

possession over two hundred certificates

of its value, all within twenty miles of

Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the

first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted

when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes

shooting pains, like needles passing

through them; the same with the Liver or

Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being

stopped, and always disappears in a

week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will

cause squishy feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat

the best you can get, and enough of it.

Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-

time. Sold by all Druggists.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.

An Italian Host Who Moved His Family

That His Guest Might Sleep.

Mr. Rudolf Lehmann, in his autobiographical book, "An Artist's Reminiscences," relates a pleasing story of Italian hospitality. He had left Rome to escape its malarial heat, and was on his way to a province in the Apennine mountains on the confines of the papal states. When he reached Sora, which is the seat of the sub-prefect of the province, it happened to be market day. The one little inn was crowded, and the appearance of a foreigner attracted some notice. Mr. Lehmann says:

"An apparently well-to-do gentleman inquired about my intended route, and when he heard the name of the first little mountain village for which I was bound, he asked where I was going to lodge.

"At the inn, of course," I answered.

"But there is no inn," said the man.

"Allow me to give you a letter of introduction."

He then sat down, without asking so much as my name, and wrote an introductory note to his brother-in-law, the sindaco of the village of Alivito. Then he gave me his own name and address, and after making me promise to call on him on my way back, took his leave.

The village of Alivito was pitched like an eagle's nest on the top of a rock. My letter, addressed in the most ceremonious manner, procured me a most hospitable reception at the principal house, and after a comfortable night's rest my host supplied me with another mule and guide, together with another letter of introduction, and sent me on to Pescara.

Here I received a friendly welcome from his excellency, Don Lorenzo Demareo, whose family included a host of children of all ages.

In the morning, after a much-needed rest in a colossal state bed, I was awakened by my host who brought the customary cup of black coffee to my bedside. Surprised at the utter silence of the house, after a rather noisy evening, I asked where were the children.

"Oh," was the answer, "we were afraid that they might disturb your rest, so we have temporarily moved into another house that we have in Pescara."

Beginning to feel at home, Senior Partner—I think this new clerk is getting used to our ways, don't you?

Junior Partner—I think so. He was twenty minutes late this morning.—Brooklyn Life.

Good Evidence. Mr. Spinks—How long have those two been married?

Mrs. Spinks—Not long. They've been here a week, and I haven't heard either of them slam a door once.—N. Y. Weekly.

Two Dishes. Winks (who keeps house)—We had an old-fashioned potpie for dinner to-day.

Minks (who boards)—We had an old-fashioned chicken.—N. Y. Weekly.

Why He Did It. Wife (snappishly)—Why do you smoke those horrid cigars?

Husband—Because I can't afford to buy Paris bonnets and Havana cigars, too.—N. Y. Weekly.

Taking a Rest. "Who was the gentleman who sat by you and stared into your face all evening?"

"On his vacation"—Life.

THE FOUNDATION

of Good Health is